sour hours, unless the probection were as strong as ever a military organization has been here. The whole thing is wrong from beginning to end. This foreign military organization of solitery, with foreign arms in hand, is a thing which would be tolerated in no other country what, is a thing which would be tolerated in no other country what, is a thing which would be tolerated in no other country what were. Suppose I were to organize an American regiment here, or you, Mr. Chairman, and you were to show your and sellers, how long do you suppose you would be allowed to exist in Yunna or Berlin or Frankforl at the base of the party of the world would be in arms against you. This party of the world would be in arms against you. This party of the world would be in arms against you. This party organization against in their hands, is quest middle your granistic against a their hands, is quest middle your granistic against a their hands, is quest middle your granistic against the country organization against the strong was to the party organization against the country organization against the strong was a strong as a strong as your from it. Your civic authorities at all titled, in case of disturbance, would never dark to recent be those towns in the supposed to be most American, and mide up of most American and will appear to the world was a strong and the party organization should extet which cannot be trusted in times of rich and in times of disturbance. The whole of it cannot be trusted to put down riots except by running great danger, and where these classes will not acquience whan they are thus put down. Now, gentlemen may talk at any length on principles of this sert; but they are my principles, have been my principles for kwenty years and in all probability will be my grinciples for kwenty years to come. And I presume a soliter and the supples of the sert; but they are my principles, have been my principles of the sert; but they was an absolutional, and go before the side of the supple was a supple was a supple w

Antonian sem, American street, American principles, was a control of the control

gathered together on Saturday evening. The Sabbath is approaching; and as we have some conscientious spirits with us, who desire to reach home before Sunday morning, it is proposed that we now adjourn, the band saluting us with the "Star Spangled Bauner," and "Auld Lang Syne."

A VOICE—Three cheers for "Sam" before we go.

A Voice—Three cheers for "Sam" before to Lustily responded to.
ANOTHER VOICE—Three more.
Responded to with like effect.
The company then retired, and the band proceeded to Mr. Barker's residence, in Monroe street, where they serenaded him.

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The Charges Against the Late Postmaster at New Orleans.

[From the N. O. Bulletia, May 26.]

The circumstance that the grand jury found a true bill against me yesterday, not with reference to the charge recently examined into, but one quite different and of more recent date, justiless me in asking a suspension of public opinion until it can be 'grally' investigated, and in making in the meantime, a brief explanation of the facts as they have occurred.

In February, 1854, S. N. Hite, at Icras, is said to have mailed a letter containing a 5000 Oltizens' Bank note to hits pariner bere, Mr. W. W. Mitchell. It is said that Hits wrote across the face of the note, 'S. N. Hite, Galveston, Tears, Sth February, 1854,' so as to deface the bill, and that he mailed it in the presence of the Postmaster at Galveston, Tears.

A letter addressed to W. W. Mitchell arrived at about the time such a letter should have arrived, and was piaced in the valuable delivery. The usual notice, in the form of a receipt, was issued to the person named in the superscription, but the person who directed the letter having (no doubt by corror) written 151 Carondelet, in place of 151 Common street, the penny postman, of course, returned the letter notice was then sent, as is customary, to the general delivery, and on February 18, 1854, it was presented at the valuable delivery window, the letter thad been addressed.

Several days afterwards, S. H. Hite called for the valuable letter. Of course, no one snagged in the multifacious duties of the effec could remember anything concerning it, but or referring to the secipts for valuable letter, the receipt for this letter was found filed in its proper place.

It was stated, however, by Mr. Mitchell that the signature appended to the resign was not written by him, and he asyred the summaster, and there to the same the homorable the remember of the feath

THE SCHUYLER FRAUDS.

JUNE 2.—The argument in the case of the New York and New Haven Railroad Company against some two or three hundred holders of alleged fraudulently fesued stock, was continued by Mr. George Wood on the part of the Company, who contended that they were not liable; that the issue was made beyond the bounds of the power given to the transfer agent, and that the agent alone is responsible. The Court reserved its decision.

Notice is hereby given to masters of American vessels articing at this port that, is consequence of their not commiying with the previsions of an act of Congress of the United States of a previsions of an act of Congress of the United States of the previsions of an act of Congress of the United States of the previsions of the States of the Congress of the United States of the Congress of the United States of the Congress of the United States of American seasons of the Congress of the United States of American seasons of the United States of American coupling the Congress of American Congress above alluded to, in order that they with the act of Congress above alluded to, in order that they may claim legal protection of the flag of their country.

Consul of the United States of America.

Consul of the United States of America.

Lecture by Mr. Patterson, of the Parkville Luminary.

Mr. Wm. J. Patterson, late editor of the Parkville Luminary, whose press was thrown into the Missouri river by a mob, delivered a lecture in Boston on the latinst. The speaker was introduced to the audience by Deson Grant, who, in a few prelatory remarks, stated that the gentleman did not appear before them as identified with any party or sect, but marely to give a true account of the late outrages committed in Kansas Territory, with which all were familiar, and the causes which led to it.

The lecturer then stated how, as the editor of an independent press, in the 19th century, his property had been despoiled by a lawless mob, and he and his family left to their fury—how to save his life he had been obliged to fice the Territory, who gand bagage." It was not done, he said, because the editors were freesoilers, but because they would not sustain Senator Atshison and his followers in their disgraceful endeavors to make Kansas a slave Territory. The people of New Eogland could not realise the outrages committed by them in their attempts to fasten the curse of slavery on the people there.

The speaker gave the audience a history of the politics

son and his followers in their disgraceful endeavors to make Kanra as alsave Territory. The people of New Eogland could not realize the outrages committed by them in their attempts to fasten the curse of slavery on the people there.

The speaker gave the audience a history of the politics of the new Territory, commencing with the attempt made by Senator Aichison in Congress to cause a slavery clause to be engrated in the Nebrasks bill and cloring with a graphic description of the doings of the Missouri mob at Parkville, with which the public have been made familiar—the threats of the same mob to' tear down the Union Hotel on the 14th of April, because a large number of Eastern settlers lodged there, and then to march upon Lawrence City and put the inhabitants thereof to the sword.

With regard to the death of Mr. McCres at the hands of the Rev Mr. Clark, he said there was no doubt but it was a homicide committed in self-defence.

The excuse given for the lawless acts committed by the mob, was that the editors of the paper—because their independent course stood "betwint the wind and Aichison's nobility." Because they would not "bend the prepnathings of the knee that thrift might follow fawning"—for thrift was promised their reward if they would bend. So hard did they try to fill all places with men who would be faithful to their cause, that all which was required of a candidate for a teacher of one of the schools there, was that he should be able to parse the following sentence.—"Park" and Patterson's press was thrown into the river on Saturday."

The speaker was particularly severe upon Senstor Archison, and to his influence attributed all the outrageous doings which had been committed. He believed that if the people of Missouri were called upon to express their nublassed views with regard to these men they would emphatically denounce their towns powerful in elections.

President Pierce was censured for not acting in the matter, and is support, with he had found very landsble ones, and to collect funds ufficien

HE SHOUND ATTEMET TO COMMET SUICIDE—FRE DAY
IMPORE HIS EXECUTION—HIS HEILLIAM SPEECH ON
THE CALLOWS.

[From the Cleveland Facts, May 31.]
We pe high the following remarks of James Parks, the
poor condemned, new having but one more brief day, but
an inch of time, between him and his ignomataless death,
as a sample of the conversations which every one bears
with pain while in his presence. We know that the natural sympathy which pervades the heart of every right
minded man has induced several clergymes to interest
themselves in his behalf, and that others have started
on a mission of mercy, through the streets of the city,
to presure patitions to the Governor for a commutation
of his punishment. The former have been regulated with
profuse and thankless speeches, and the latter will see
from his inaguage that se heartless a man is unworthy
of their sympathy:

When I meet Christ in the kingdom of heaven he will
congratuate me, for my case is parallel with his, with
only a little exception. There were only two false witnesses against him, and there were neme twenty that
were false witnesses against me; but I saturibuse that to
the alternation of the statutes and the increase of pageslation since Christ's time; for when he was tried they
hunted the whole kinedom and could find but two. But
they had only to hunt ever a small portion of the kingdom, and found plenty that were ready to testify
against me. The reason that my case is paralled with
Christ's is this: they have parted my garments as they
did his—fer they have given my boots to some person, I
how not who; and I suppose, to-mercov, upon my
vesture they hill cast lets, and then they will set do on
and watch me, and perhaps steal me. They set up over
Christ's head his accusation written thus: "This is
Jeans, the King of the Jown." but they will set up over
my head. I suppose, my accusation, written thus: "This
is Jeans Perka, the murderer." But if may all be true
of Christ; but it is a lie concerning me.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT OF PARES TO COMMIT SUIGIDE—

BEVE

The following letter was found in his cell:—
Send for Spaneler; I like him for his good feelings. I like
Sheriff Seward for the same, I am quite willing to allow.
O, it is true such men have to act contrary to their good
Good his contrary to their good
Good Hose you
and yours. Speak the truth of me. Mr. Spanglor, I know
you; speak the truth of or say nothing. Mr. Siddle, I do
to blame or curse you; I am willing to concede you a good
leart; your face bespeaks it; I know you. Mr. Coe, you
have a very hind beert; same to Mr Grawold—he demonstrated my innocence; respect his talente and above all his
mydesty.

strated my innocence; respect his talents and above all his modely.

My thanks to Judge Bliss, Welcott, Otis, and Mr. Pleasant. You did your duty for me; I am sure you teld the truth—no more, so less.

I sommend my dear wife and child to all, male and female, O, she is a good woman. God bless her, and all her sind. I can de naught for her. To Ged I commend my spirit. I am innecent of murder.

CLEVELARD, May 31, 1885.

At three o'clock, with the aid of stimulants, he recovered his senses, and was laid on a pallet in the hall. Be called several around him and shook hands with them, asserted his innocence, and expressed much regard for Whitney, late deputy sheriff, Mr. Sphangler, and Mr. Seward, Sheriff of Summit county. It is still doubtful whether he will survive till to morrow.

The instrument used was an ordinary pocket knife. How he obtained it is still a mystery. The only visiters to day alwad to see him were his wife and a clergyman, n-ither of whom had any opportunity to give it

in other of whom had any opportunity to give it to the was the second attempt Park made to destroy himself, he before having taken poison. It was also discovered, some days since, that he was concoiting a plan to blow up the jail with gruppowder.

[From the Gavriand Packs, June 1]

At ten minutes before mone he was conducted upon the scaffield by Mr. Seward, the Sheriff, and Marchal Pitch. He walted feebly, but without any canotion in himself and the property of the state of the light in his hand while he prepared to speak. He was quite pair, but his whole air was remarkably firm and clear minded. A carf and dumb person, an acquaintance of his, hissed his hand to him, and he returned the signal commenced some remarks in a strong and clear volos, the substance of which we will attempt to give. He said:—

Well, gentlemen, there are that compactively few property and an about time. If wished to any mers, I have hardly strength to do so. I see almong you some of my urers. I have no reflections to make upon the variety you did year duty. I have no levely to show on so relema an sceasion. I should have been glad to have been property and the strength of the seed of the

in to introduce into the service of the State a greater amount of experience and of practical skill. We declare that the system which excludes from public functions men presenting the necessary qualities to direct the affairs of a great commercial sountry, is an insult to their intelligence and a treason to their interests. We declare that while openly disavowing every desire to exclude the aristocratic classes from participation in the counsels of the crown, we regard it as our duty to protest against the pretensions of any section of the commonalty to monopolus the functions of administration. The such is the thought which has governed at the meeting of the citizens of London, and at the formation of the new association. In fact, the men of the third estate wish to realize the consequences of the Reform bill, and after having conquered their entry into the representantion, to take also their place in the administration.

ing of the citizens of London, and at the formation of
the new association. In fact, the men of the Heform bill,
and siter having conquered their entry into the representiation, to take also their place in the administration.

We see that up to the present, the promoters of administraitive reform are neither great democrats, great factionists, nor great revolutionists: they are rather boople who would be found opposed to them. If, therefore,
the reform were to be limited to the accession to the
management of hasiness of some new mrr, and to the
division among them of a certain number of portfollos,
it is not that which could decauge the old aristocratic
demination in Fugland. But there is something more
division among them of a certain number of portfollos,
it is not int at the estate of return the something more
division and early access the something more
division and early access the something more
division and the something the something more
division and the something the something more
division and the something the something
voked and eagendered if. Although Englishman say,
and often with reason, that foreigners always exaggerate
the drift of their public manifestations, set there is no
person there to day who does not confess that there
reigns in the bosom of the masses of their country a
profound discenteria, an irration full of bitterness.
Popular sentiment is not now exhibited in public demonstrations. It is, on the conterry, a sort of dumb
wrath which has yet to seek its formal expression.

When sitiars go wrong the people naturally accused
troyally; in England, they accused the aristocracy which at this moderate
representations. It is, on the conterry, as not of dumb
wrath which has ground the serventy accounts
the serventy in England, they accused from the
greatest of the fine and brave army almost annihilated,
not by the enemy, but by the ground and the representation of the serventy and the decay
it is not a superior of the ground and the serventy and the contions of the serventy a

The public documents of our Congressmen contribute their share also, and it may be interesting for them to show that more then fire hundred documents malled by one member of Congress, were received at one time, and frem the same peat office.

Among these letters, are a great many written by business men, and of much consequence te their proper owners. They came from all sections of the country, quite a number mailed at California, and some foreign letters. On a large majority of these letters the postage had been prepsid, so that the notion that a prepaid letter is more lifely to be safely carried to its right destivation in at once shown to be incorrect by the startling fact revealed by these "local letters."

We have said that among these letters were some of much value. Now, in support of this assection, we would state a few particular cases. Among a lot of paper purchased at the New York City Post Office, was one letter mailed at California, directed to a gentleman in New York, which contained a check for one hundred and five dollars. The propristor of the mill remailed the letter to the postmaster at New York, requesting him to be careful enough not to lose it again, but forward it to its proper owner. Also from a quantity of paper purchased at the Post Office at Springfield, Masse, was a letter containing sixteen dollars in bank motes. The porten by whom it was written was seitled, and he replied by return of mail, giring a correct description of the letter and its contents, and a check was seathim for the amount. Out of seven or eight sacks from the-Fost Office, Providence, Rhode Island, about half a bushel of letters were found, and among them one canabiling money and insurance papers of value. A let of paper from the Hartford Post Office ontained, among others, a letter mafled at Pittafield, Masse, directed to a firm in Hartford, which contained a check for thirty doffars.

And we might in this manner mention many ether similar cases; but eacough is here told to arouse the indignation of any sans perso

Post Office officials?

Voyage over the Falls of St. Mary on a Dribon—The lake Superior Journal of the 24th uit. gives the following account of a perilous voyage of two or three sons of Eric over the falls of St. Mary. The rapids thus passed are about three quarters of a mile in length, and the fall is between twenty and thirty feet:

'The Canal Company failing to get their dredge down from above through the locks soon enough to finish a little clearing at the foot, they undertook the feat of passing her down over the rapids. Bring large and unvielly, it was necessary to have somebody on board to keep her straight. The half breed voyagers did not like the craft, and would not try the passage without an advance of 320; this looking rather hard, four of the Irith laborers came forward and offered their services. The machinery having bean taken out, on Thursday morning last also was towed out into the main current, and let go; on also went, carreering and plunging through the eddies and foan, till size reached the smooth water-below, not a man funching from his perilous partition will they gained a goint of anoty. It was a feat requiring some nerve to look upon, but a thousand times more to partitipate in, and affects the Irish laborers due cause of homsting ever the noted native voyagers of these rapids."